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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Little Tarbox Contemptuously Squelched.

His Futile Attack Upon Blaine.

The Maine Statesman Ruled Off the Floor.

Secretary Cameron at Harrisburg

General Sherman on the Indian Situation.

A General War Not Apprehended.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1876.

A Disappointment.

The large crowd in the galleries of the House to-day experienced a great disappointment when Mr. Blaine failed to get the floor for a speech. Mr. Tarbox, the Massachusetts Democratic accident, who expected to gain fame by a contest with the Maine statesman, would scarcely have interested his auditors but for the fact that it was expected he would bring out a big roar. The latter listened carelessly to what Tarbox had to say, and then, with a few contemptuous sentences, swept away all that Tarbox had said, showed that he had surreptitiously obtained possession of a speech of Blaine's and made improper use of it. Tarbox was a disappointed man when Mr. Blaine contemptuously waved him away, and intimated plainly that he was too far beneath his notice to merit a reply. Mr. Blaine wanted to use another opportunity, of which he was deprived, however, simply because the Democrats were afraid of him. Mr. Blaine had yesterday entered a motion to reconsider the vote whereby he could speak on the subject of the Caldwell letter. This has always been considered a motion of high privilege, and for the first time a member of the House was taken off the floor when about to speak on the question of reconsideration under a ruling which cannot hold water. As a result, any member can hereafter reconsider, and at the same time move to lay the motion on the table, and thus prevent Blaine from making a speech. But he has such wonderful expedients at his command that he really desires to make another speech, he will find another opportunity to do so.

Secretary Cameron

left here to day for Harrisburg, whence he will leave for Cincinnati.

No Prospect of a General Indian War.

General Sherman stated to-day that he was in receipt of recent dispatches from the Indian country, and from these judged that there was no disposition to enter into a general war, as has been feared. The present dispatch columns, he thinks, will quickly dispose of the hostile savages congregated on Powder river. He also states that the stories of numerous murders are not sustained by the official reports from commanding officers.

The State Republican Detentions.

The following is a list, showing the official action of the different State Republican conventions, where taken, indicating their personal preferences:

STATES.	Electoral vote.	Blaine.	Morton.	Conkling.	Harrison.	Jewell.	Washburn.	Unknown.	Instructed.	Uninstructed.	Approved.
Alab'a, reg's	10	20									Erstow.
Alab'a, bolters	10	20	Morton								
Arkansas	6	12	Morton								
California	6	12				Blaine					
Connecticut	6	12									Yes.
Colorado	3	6									Yes.
Delaware	3	6									Yes.
Florida	4	8									Yes.
Georgia	11	6	5	3							
Illinois	21	42									Yes.
Indiana	15	30									
Iowa	11	22									
Kansas	5	10	Blaine								
Kentucky	12	24	Morton								
Louisiana	8	16									Yes.
Maine	7	14									
Maryland	8	16									
Massachu'ts	13	26									Yes.
Michigan	11	22									Yes.
Minnesota	5	10				Blaine					
Mississippi	8	16									Yes.
Missouri	15	30				Blaine					
Nebraska	3	6	Blaine								
Nevada	3	6	time			Blaine					
New Hamp'e	5	10				Blaine					Yes.
New Jersey	9	18									
New York	35	70	Conkling								
North Car'a	10	20	Hayes								Yes.
Oregon	3	6	Blaine								
Pennsyl'a	29	58	Hartranft								
Rhode Isl'd	4	8									Yes.
Sth. Carolina	7	14									Yes.
Tennessee	12	24									Yes.
Texas	8	16									Yes.
Vermont	5	10				Blaine					
Virginia	11	22				Blaine					
W. Virginia	5	10				Blaine					
Wisconsin	10	20				Blaine					
Territories.											
Arizona		2				Blaine					Yes.
Dakota		2				Blaine					
Dist. of Col.		2									Yes.
Idaho		2	Blaine			Blaine					
Montana		2	Blaine								
New Mexico		2									
Utah		2									
Washington		2									
Wyoming		2	Bristow								
Total	378	302	126	130	87	58	46	10	1	16	

SUMMARY.

Total electoral votes	378
Total vote of convention	756
Necessary to a choice	379
Uninstructed	342
Unknown	6
Blaine	146
Conkling	70
Hartranft	58
Bristow	6
Hayes	44
Morton	34

It will be seen that Mr. Blaine has double the amount of official recognition given to other candidates.

The following, compiled from newspaper accounts of the individual views of delegates, frequently unauthorized, as well as from the official decision of the conventions, represents the most favorable prospects of the candidates, and will doubtless very materially differ from these figures when brought down to the test of a formal ballot:

Whole vote of the convention	756
Necessary for a choice	379
For Mr. Blaine	302
For Mr. Morton	130
For Mr. Bristow	126
For Mr. Conkling	57
For Mr. Hartranft	58
For Mr. Hayes	46
For Mr. Jewell	10
For Mr. Washburn	1
Unknown	18

According to this table Mr. Blaine lacks but 77 votes of nomination, while nearly three times the strength of the next in order, Morton and Bristow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1876.

MORE OF THE BLIANE INVESTIGATION.

Representative Hale appeared to-day in behalf of Mr. Blaine before the sub-Judiciary Committee and J. A. Green resumed his testimony, saying the entire history of the Kansas Pacific road was a matter of record in the Supreme Court at Washington. At the suggestion of Mr. Hale the record was put into the case. The witness continued and said the records show a Mr. Blaine received $250,000 of construction bonds placed in the hands of J. B. Stewart by Thomas C. Durant. This Blaine finally appeared in the record as James Blaine, never as James G. Blaine.

The witness, continuing, said: If the passage of the tenth section of the act of July 2, 1864, was brought about by Mr. Stewart, as he claimed, it brought $5,750,000 to the road, and on the principle of "honor among thieves," the road ought to have paid Stewart's claim, but they resisted it on the ground that the claim was for lobby purposes, and was, therefore, immoral. The witness had no knowledge himself that James G. Blaine had any connection with the road, Stewart's claim being resisted on the ground of immorality. Witness said to Stewart "I was afraid of that" and did not like the looks of Congressman Blaine's name in connection with it. The conversation took place while Blaine was in Congress. The witness had no distinct recollection that Stewart ever specially said to him that Blaine was in it. He never explained why one of the papers alluded to "Blaine" and another to James Blaine. Stewart always spoke of the person as the Hon. Mr. Blaine, and James Blaine. The witness always spoke of him as Congressman Blaine, or Speaker Blaine after he was made Speaker. Recess.

The sub-Judiciary Committee reassembled this afternoon, when Green resumed his testimony, giving the details of the disposition of certain Kansas Pacific bonds for Joseph B. Stewart, whose published statement, he said, was grossly erroneous. Blaine asked the witness whether his long connection with the Kansas Pacific Railroad suits did not give him full knowledge of all the transactions of the company. Witness replied that it did, but that it would occupy many days in giving all the particulars, and in response to another question witness said he had been summoned to testify as to the Credit Mobilier of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in the transactions of which the name of John E. Blaine did not appear. The witness showed from the record that George Francis Train and his wife obtained five hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds for services rendered by him in lobbying. About a million of dollars' worth went into the hands of other persons for services of the same kind. Such lobbying was a swindle on the Government.

Adjourned.

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day took action on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and agreed to report it with an amendment strikining out all the legislative sections by which the House provided new rates of compensation for railway mail service, and proposed a readjustment of salaries of postmasters throughout the country on a new system, and provided for certain changes in the rates of postage on third-class matter. The committee strike out these sections on the general ground that their duty is confined to reporting appropriations in accordance with existing law, and that the questions involved in these legislative provisions are now before another committee of the Senate specially charged with their consideration. The Appropriation Committee subsequently reported the bill to the Senate. The important amendments recommended by the committee provide for increasing appropriations for inland mail transportation $1,900,000; for foreign mails, $200,000; for special agents and mail depredations, $40,000; and for compensation to postmasters, $700,000. The additional appropriation for letter carriers is intended to secure a continuance of the present service, the House having provided less than the usual amount, although it rejected its committee's proposition to limit the delivery system to cities having a population of 40,000 and upwards, and thus do away with a portion of the present service. The additional appropriations for postmasters' salaries and inland mail transportation represent amounts which the Postmaster-General claims will be saved by the enactment of the proposed new system of compensation. The Senate committee retain in the bill the House proviso that stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers shall not be sold at less than their average cost, including clerk hire and other expenses connected therewith.

The committee also recommend an increase of the item for railway postoffice clerks from $1,125,000 to $1,300,000; for steamboat service from $945,000 to $1,000,000; for transportation of foreign mails from $220,000 to $250,000; for advertising from $25,000 to $40,000 and for miscellaneous purposes from $50,000 to $60,000. The committee entirely strike out the House appropriation of $850,000 for official postage stamps to be used by the Postoffice Department. The amounts voted by the House for compensation of postmasters, for inland mail transportation and for pay of letter carriers were respectively $6,800,000, $5,600,000 and $800,000.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed Wirt Sykes as United States Consul at Cardiff; James S. Rutan, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Florence; Hoffman Snack, United States Marshal for West Virginia; Moses M. Bane, of Illinois, Secretary of Utah Territory.

GOOD NEWS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a dispatch from Indian Agent John P. Clum, dated Chiricahua Agency, June 5th, in which he says Eskinga, the notorious leader of the hostile Indians, was killed yesterday by a son of Cochise. Six other Indians were killed in the same fight. Tozo led the party against Eskinga.

SENATOR MORTON'S HEALTH.

Dr. D. W. Bliss, Senator Morton's family physician, writes that "the Senator's general health is entirely good, and his prospects for long life are equal to those of any other man of his years in the Doctor's acquaintance. While the Senator is still lame, his improvement in the last two years has been very great, and his vital functions are wholly unimpaired. I give it as my opinion that Senator Morton has performed more labor and with less apparent fatigue than any man I know of in public life."

MR. KERR'S TROUBLES.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day heard the testimony of Hon. Morgan Jones, who was a member of the House of Representatives from the city of New York in 1866, in the Kerr investigation. Lawrence Harney, whom the witness had known for many years, called upon him in that year, and asked him to appoint Augustus P. Green to a lieutenantcy in the army. Harney informed him that he would get a nice present if the appointment were made. Witness told Harney he had nothing to do with that, and that he had known Green longer than Harney had.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending June 6, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. B. Collins, Allooma—Steam hammer.
J. T. Green, Media—Pocket attachment.
B. S. Kail, Pittsburgh—Steam boiler.
W. A. Lee, Philada—Sofa bedstead.
H. G. Morris, Philadelphia—Lid fastening.
W. B. Nash, Philadelphia—Artificial stone.
J. H. Massey, Allentown—Watchman's time detector.
J. R. Wieand, Allentown—Heating drum.
G. Brown, Newport—Railroad crossing.
J. F. Gibson, Bryansville—Hulling machine.
C. L. Miller, Oil City—Ironing table.
E. T. Lippert, Milvale—Saw teeth.
W. H. Jenkins, Philadelphia—Boiler feeder.
W. W. Kester, Philadelphia—Window sash fastener.
E. Reed, Philadelphia—Manufacture of lace.
S. Rue, Philadelphia—Check vale.
C. C. Smith, Reading—Car brake.
P. Summers, Philadelphia—Stench trap.
T. Williams, Philadelphia—Teaseling machine.
Reissue—Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Pittsburgh—Strap bolt.
Designs—T. B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh—Glassware.
C. H. Laudenberger, Philadelphia—Shawl fabric.
Trade Mark—T. L. Warrington, Philadelphia—Pens.

OHIO.

C. Greene, Huron—Telegraph key.
W. H. Laughlin, Hinckley—Counter sink.
G. N. Peters, Columbus—Tool for metal moldings.
F. Seel, Cincinnati—Churn.
J. P. Seigfried, Cincinnati—Cooper's croze.
B. F. Stewart, New Philadelphia—Car brake.
J. A. Steel, Wellsville—Churn.
W. Stockwell, Ravenna—Bolt threading die.
Gibson & Powell, Cincinnati—Waste hay stopper.
W. Butts, Shawnee—Claw bars.
A. F. Chamberlain, Sandusky—Fuel.
J. Clarridge, Mt. Sterling—Corn planter.
C. A. Tower, Cleveland—Engine.
Stacy & Darrin, Cincinnati—Vat.
J. Butman, Mian—Pump.
Trade Mark—The Backus Oil Co., Cleveland—Oil.

ANOTHER SLICE FROM THE ARMY.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day decided to insert in the Army Appropriation bill a provision for the reduction of the army to the extent of two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry.

The Reimbursement of Citizens of Allegheny County for Money Paid to Remove Obstructions in the Ohio River—A Favorable Report from the Committee on Commerce—A Review of the Main Features of the Case—Points in the Report of the Committee.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1876.

The House Committee on Commerce have favorably reported a bill appropriating $31,586 67 to reimburse citizens of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for moneys paid by each of them to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to avert an impending injury to commerce and the public interests in the navigation of the Ohio river, arising from the proposed construction of a bridge across the Ohio at Parkersburg with channel spans of less width, or water-ways of less capacity, than the requirements of navigation under an authority theretofore generally granted by Congress. The following are the names of the parties, and the amounts paid:

SUBSCRIPTION TO PARKERSBURGH BRIDGE FUND.	Amounts paid.
1. William H. Brown	$4,100 00
2. Horner Wood & Co	2,460 00
3. J. C. Risher & Co	1,640 00
4. Joseph Walton & Co	1,640 00
5. Thomas Fawcett	820 00
6. Hays Coal Company	820 00
7. N. J. Bigley	1,640 00
8. J. V. McDonald	820 00
9. D. & J. S. McDonald	820 00
10. Lysle & Son	1,230 00
11. Bailey, Whigham & Co	820 00
12. Briggs & Mulvehill	820 00
13. O'Neil & Co	820 00
14. John Dippold	574 00
15. Hornet Coal Company	820 00
16. John Gilmore	820 00
17. J. D. Johnson, Star Coal Co	410 00
18. Duncan, Cornell & Co	820 00
19. William Stone	820 00
20. James Blackmore	820 00
21. Miller & Williams	820 00
22. James Watson	820 00
23. Dunbar, Whitmore & Co	656 00
24. R. C. Gray	820 05
25. Miller & Lynn	656 00
26. Joseph Nixon	164 00
27. Samuel Clarke & Sons	820 00
28. W. Marx	410 00
29. T. W. Fowler	246 00
30. J. S. Neil & Co	820 00
31. Iron City Coal Company	820 00
32. Staib & Co	164 00
33. Warner Coal Company	400 00
34. W. S. Packer	320 00
35. R. F. Wilson	136 67
36. Samuel Roberts	136 67
37. William Cunningham	136 66
38. Thomas Jones	136 67
	$31,586 67
Paid bridge company	$30,000 00
Paid committee, expenses for collections, traveling, visiting Washington city and Parkersburg, attorney's fees, &c	1,586 67
	$31,586 67

The following is a narrative of the facts up on which the action of the committee was taken:

That, before the requirements of the Ohio river navigation were fully understood, and before the necessity of wide bridge-spans was generally conceded, Congress passed the law of July 14, 1862, authorizing the construction of bridges across the Ohio without suitable guards and restrictions to protect the navigation. Channel spans of only 300 feet in length were authorized by this law, and no authority was constituted for determining where the said spans should be placed in the bridge structures.

The first bridge constructed under this law was the railroad bridge at Steubenville, finished in 1863. This at once proved to be a serious hinderance in the way of the river commerce, especially in the large coalboat fleets descending from Pittsburgh, and to the returning tows of empty barges. These fleets, also by wrecks against its piers have frequently occurred, and the necessity of passing it by daylight, and of diminishing the size of the down-ward fleets, owing to its inadequate passage way, has altogether considered it from the first, a constant impediment and tax to the river commerce. The commission of United States engineers, appointed under the law of July 11, 1870, to investigate the subject of Ohio river bridges, in their report say: "The Steubenville bridge has been a serious hinderance to navigation ever since it was built." They recommend the lengthening of its channel span so as to give 422 feet clear water-way; they also give a tabulated estimate of the cost of such alteration, making it $200,414 50. (See report on Ohio river bridges by United States engineers, May 17, 1871, Forty-second Congress, special session, Senate Executive Documents, No. 1, pages 5, 6, 9, 10.)

Soon after the injurious effects of the insufficient passage-way under this bridge were experienced, agitation commenced in the navigation interests to have the defect corrected, and to obtain the passage of a law to regulate thereafter the construction of bridges across the Ohio, so that adequate passage-ways should be left between the channel span piers, and that the location of said spans as well as the placing of the bridges, should be determined by United States engineers. (For a history of the proceedings to prevent obstructive bridges from being built, see same report of engineers, pages 43, 44.)

This agitation was continued, and the bridge subject has been urged upon the attention of Congress ever since the Steubenville bridge so broadly interfered with the clear necessities of the river trade. The late Congress, however, on Postoffices and Post Roads, during the session of 1875, took up the subject, which led to a searching investigation of all its bearings. The Chairman of the committee, the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, reported after having had the matter under consideration several months. Among the conclusions reported in his report were:

1. That five hundred feet clear span across the Ohio river was the least that would secure navigation on the Ohio, and that less than five hundred feet clear span will not.

2. That such spans are practicable, and can be built at less cost than bridges already constructed in this country and across the Ohio river.

This report contains many important facts bearing upon the existing construction of the bridge and navigating interests, with much testimony, and fills a bulky octavo number of committee. It was made July, 16, 1868, Fortieth Congress, second session, Reports of Committees, No. 168.

It was accompanied by a bill to carry out its recommendations, which passed the House during the following one of 1869 was it acted upon by both Houses. Strenuous opposition was made by members interested, and passed the Senate, however, near the close of the short session of 1869-70, while all consisting similar provisions passed the House. On this, the United States engineers say in their report, before the Committee on Commerce: "And this was presented the singular spectacle of bills for the same object being passed in each House more than once, without the two bills ever perishing in the committee rooms." Hurt this fifth session at the same time it passed the Senate, the builders of the Parkersburg bridge would have been required to construct a channel span 600 feet in length, located in the exact place by the United States engineers.

Subsequently, on the appointment of the short session of 1869, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with the main channel span in the wrong place, not over the barge-fleet channel. The transporters of Pittsburgh, seeing that such a formidable blockade to their business was being erected in the river, had no other method of saving themselves from the impending disaster, Congress not being in session, but to give the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company $30,000 to construct another channel span over the barge-fleet channel. "But the engineers report of this barge span," say the United States Engineers, "such obstruction would have been caused." As the company were acting under the authority of an unwise permission contained in a law passed by Congress July 14, 1862, had they finished their bridge on the original plan, a channel which would have cost two or three hundred thousand dollars would have had to be made at the expense of the Government. The advance made by the Pittsburgh transporters thus saved a large sum to the Government, and constitutes a clear and unquestionable claim for reimbursement. (See pamphlet copy of official proceedings, pp. 38, 39.)

It cannot be deemed irrelevant to take into consideration the great magnitude and importance of the Ohio river trade. According to official figures reported by United States Engineers then in charge of the river improvement, it amounted in the year 1869 to the aggregate sum of $200,000,000. See report United States Engineer in charge Ohio River improvement, pages 180 to 186, inclusive. Ex. Doc. No. 72, Forty-first Congress, third session.)

In the proceedings of the commissioners before referred to, eight per cent is estimated as the annual increase of the Ohio river trade, which may be quite correct in prosperous times, and would swell the annual aggregate for 1876 to more than eight hundred millions. (See page 34, proceedings of commissioners.)

The coal trade of the city of Pittsburgh has increased to more than three millions of tons a year.

In a joint memorial relative to artificial obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river, from the Pittsburgh Steamboat Association and the Coal Exchange, presented this session, and referred to the House Committee on Commerce, these relevant, convincing views are presented:

In conclusion, your memorialists respectfully aver that the reasonable demands of an annual interior commerce, already amounting to more than seven hundred millions of dollars, should command the attention of the Government as well as its protection; that all obstructions, and delays, and consequent losses by the way increase the cost of transportation, and raise the cost of the indispensable necessaries of life whose cost is principally made up of transportation; and that by any means whatsoever to interfere with or obstruct so as to prevent cheap transportation of the means of comfort and the elements of general prosperity, whether consisting of coal or iron ore, or breadstuffs and provisions, or the fabrics of our shops and manufactories, is contrary to individual and public welfare.

The method by which the great desideratum of cheap transit has been achieved on the Ohio has been by combining coal barges and boats into large fleets, each fleet under the guidance of a single steam tug, rendering wide water ways essential to their safe passage under bridges, and an open, straight river-way below, to the deepest channel line before them. (For a description of thes fleets, see same report of United States engineers on Ohio river bridges, page 6.)

These necessities of the navigation, it is quite apparent, made the arrow under which the barge fleet interests were placed by the ill-chosen water way in the original plan on which the Parkersburg bridge was being constructed before the transporters became alarmed and interfered, one that called for prompt measures of prevention. No other course than the one they pursued seems to have been open before them as peaceable, law-abiding citizens. There was no remedy in the courts, the bridge builders having the law on their side. Congress was not in session, and the construction was hurried so as to have the bridge finished before that body should meet again.

Thus it appears that the important coal trade of the Ohio was to be blockaded under cover of an unwise law, of those engaged in it forced to submit to or avert the evil on the best terms they could obtain.

This, it seems, they did by advancing money to secure a passage-way for their fleets under said bridge in the right places, and where it would have been located had the law of 1862 provided for such location by United States Government engineers. (See the same engineers' report, Ex. Doc. No. 1, so often cited before, for the law of 1862, and much information concerning the navigation and bridges of the Ohio.)

The report of the engineers already referred to furnishes evidence of the persons making payment, and the several amounts paid by them.

The principles upon which the claimants base their demand for relief are distinctly recognized as valid and sound in the law of December 17, 1872, "to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio river and to prescribe the dimensions of the same."

Section four of said law contains minute regulations for the location of bridges and the placing of their channel spans, and a special authority is constituted for determining the same.

Section seven, by requiring, where changes in construction of bridges may be directed at any time by Congress, that they shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, by virtually assuming the power that would in the discretion of the Government to pay for such changes in bridges constructed in compliance with law existing at the time of the act of 1872.

Had this law of 1872 been in existence before the Parkersburg bridge was built, the channel span would, in the first place, have been located in the right place, under the direction of the enlightened authority, and no loss would have been done to the river transports.

The defect in the law of 1862, in not constituting such authority, was the cause of these petitioners being placed in a position where they were compelled to pay a large sum or submit to great losses in their business.

The law of 1872, in providing specially against the recurrence of the hardship, like that which these petitioners suffered, makes the clearest recognition of the justice of their claim.

Your committee, after a patient and careful examination of this case, cannot but regard the report on Ohio river bridges by United States engineers, May 17, 1871, Forty-second Congress, special session, Senate Executive Documents, No. 1, pages 5, 6, 9, 10.

Soon after the injurious effects of the insufficient passage-way under this bridge were experienced, agitation commenced in the navigation interests to have the defect corrected, and to obtain the passage of a law to regulate thereafter the construction of bridges across the Ohio, so that adequate passage-ways should be left between the channel span piers, and that the location of said spans as well as the placing of the bridges, should be determined by United States engineers. (For a history of the proceedings to prevent obstructive bridges from being built, see same report of engineers, pages 43, 44.)

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Subsequently, on the appointment of the short session of 1869, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with the main channel span in the wrong place, not over the barge-fleet channel. The transporters of Pittsburgh, seeing that such a formidable blockade to their business was being erected in the river, had no other method of saving themselves from the impending disaster, Congress not being in session, but to give the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company $30,000 to construct another channel span over the barge-fleet channel. "But the engineers report of this barge span," say the United States Engineers, "such obstruction would have been caused." As the company were acting under the authority of an unwise permission contained in a law passed by Congress July 14, 1862, had they finished their bridge on the original plan, a channel which would have cost two or three hundred thousand dollars would have had to be made at the expense of the Government. The advance made by the Pittsburgh transporters thus saved a large sum to the Government, and constitutes a clear and unquestionable claim for reimbursement. (See pamphlet copy of official proceedings, pp. 38, 39.)

It cannot be deemed irrelevant to take into consideration the great magnitude and importance of the Ohio river trade. According to official figures reported by United States Engineers then in charge of the river improvement, it amounted in the year 1869 to the aggregate sum of $200,000,000. See report United States Engineer in charge Ohio River improvement, pages 180 to 186, inclusive. Ex. Doc. No. 72, Forty-first Congress, third session.)

In the proceedings of the commissioners before referred to, eight per cent is estimated as the annual increase of the Ohio river trade, which may be quite correct in prosperous times, and would swell the annual aggregate for 1876 to more than eight hundred millions. (See page 34, proceedings of commissioners.)

The coal trade of the city of Pittsburgh has increased to more than three millions of tons a year.

In a joint memorial relative to artificial obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river, from the Pittsburgh Steamboat Association and the Coal Exchange, presented this session, and referred to the House Committee on Commerce, these relevant, convincing views are presented:

In conclusion, your memorialists respectfully aver that the reasonable demands of an annual interior commerce, already amounting to more than seven hundred millions of dollars, should command the attention of the Government as well as its protection; that all obstructions, and delays, and consequent losses by the way increase the cost of transportation, and raise the cost of the indispensable necessaries of life whose cost is principally made up of transportation; and that by any means whatsoever to interfere with or obstruct so as to prevent cheap transportation of the means of comfort and the elements of general prosperity, whether consisting of coal or iron ore, or breadstuffs and provisions, or the fabrics of our shops and manufactories, is contrary to individual and public welfare.

The method by which the great desideratum of cheap transit has been achieved on the Ohio has been by combining coal barges and boats into large fleets, each fleet under the guidance of a single steam tug, rendering wide water ways essential to their safe passage under bridges, and an open, straight river-way below, to the deepest channel line before them. (For a description of thes fleets, see same report of United States engineers on Ohio river bridges, page 6.)

These necessities of the navigation, it is quite apparent, made the arrow under which the barge fleet interests were placed by the ill-chosen water way in the original plan on which the Parkersburg bridge was being constructed before the transporters became alarmed and interfered, one that called for prompt measures of prevention. No other course than the one they pursued seems to have been open before them as peaceable, law-abiding citizens. There was no remedy in the courts, the bridge builders having the law on their side. Congress was not in session, and the construction was hurried so as to have the bridge finished before that body should meet again.

Thus it appears that the important coal trade of the Ohio was to be blockaded under cover of an unwise law, of those engaged in it forced to submit to or avert the evil on the best terms they could obtain.

This, it seems, they did by advancing money to secure a passage-way for their fleets under said bridge in the right places, and where it would have been located had the law of 1862 provided for such location by United States Government engineers. (See the same engineers' report, Ex. Doc. No. 1, so often cited before, for the law of 1862, and much information concerning the navigation and bridges of the Ohio.)

The report of the engineers already referred to furnishes evidence of the persons making payment, and the several amounts paid by them.

The principles upon which the claimants base their demand for relief are distinctly recognized as valid and sound in the law of December 17, 1872, "to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio river and to prescribe the dimensions of the same."

Section four of said law contains minute regulations for the location of bridges and the placing of their channel spans, and a special authority is constituted for determining the same.

Section seven, by requiring, where changes in construction of bridges may be directed at any time by Congress, that they shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, by virtually assuming the power that would in the discretion of the Government to pay for such changes in bridges constructed in compliance with law existing at the time of the act of 1872.

Had this law of 1872 been in existence before the Parkersburg bridge was built, the channel span would, in the first place, have been located in the right place, under the direction of the enlightened authority, and no loss would have been done to the river transports.

The defect in the law of 1862, in not constituting such authority, was the cause of these petitioners being placed in a position where they were compelled to pay a large sum or submit to great losses in their business.

The law of 1872, in providing specially against the recurrence of the hardship, like that which these petitioners suffered, makes the clearest recognition of the justice of their claim.

Your committee, after a patient and careful examination of this case, cannot but regard the report on Ohio river bridges by United States engineers, May 17, 1871, Forty-second Congress, special session, Senate Executive Documents, No. 1, pages 5, 6, 9, 10.

Soon after the injurious effects of the insufficient passage-way under this bridge were experienced, agitation commenced in the navigation interests to have the defect corrected, and to obtain the passage of a law to regulate thereafter the construction of bridges across the Ohio, so that adequate passage-ways should be left between the channel span piers, and that the location of said spans as well as the placing of the bridges, should be determined by United States engineers. (For a history of the proceedings to prevent obstructive bridges from being built, see same report of engineers, pages 43, 44.)

This agitation was continued, and the bridge subject has been urged upon the attention of Congress ever since the Steubenville bridge so broadly interfered with the clear necessities of the river trade. The late Congress, however, on Postoffices and Post Roads, during the session of 1875, took up the subject, which led to a searching investigation of all its bearings. The Chairman of the committee, the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, reported after having had the matter under consideration several months. Among the conclusions reported in his report were:

1. That five hundred feet clear span across the Ohio river was the least that would secure navigation on the Ohio, and that less than five hundred feet clear span will not.

2. That such spans are practicable, and can be built at less cost than bridges already constructed in this country and across the Ohio river.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

THE CONFERENCE AT EMS.

VIENNA, June 8.—It is stated that Count And

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876.

It is understood that TILDEN will take up position in St. Louis about the 17th instant with "a barrel of money." His "reform" ammunition will be forwarded on a special train.

"It ought not to be laid up against Bristow, if Pennsylvania should be the first State to break for him."—*Springfield Republican.*

NOR should it be laid up against BRISTOW if his friends should be the first to break for HARTRANFT.

THE fighting ships of the future. Two British vessels of war are now building, with central armour protecting all vital parts, and strong shields fore and aft, a high broadside battery trained and fired by electricity from fore and aft, and screens without exposure of the crew.

THE famous Old South Church of Boston was put up at public auction yesterday. It is an edifice which, for the wealth of patriotic associations that cluster around it, is second to none in the country except Independence Hall. And this grand old temple, sacred to liberty and religion, is to be laid low. Degenerate Boston!

WHILE the revenue of the United States Government for the current year has fallen off $11,000,000 below the estimates, the expenditures have also fallen off $10,000,000. The deficiency is therefore very small. The way to increase the revenue, next year, is to increase the tariff; but the Democrats seem bent on decreasing the revenue and increasing the public distress by reducing the tariff.

THE Army Reduction bill passed by the House, last week, by a strict party vote, abolishes the four colored regiments. Army officers on the frontier unite in testifying that these colored regiments are as useful and valuable as any in the service, and cannot be spared. But this bill will never become a law. The colored Republicans of the Twenty-second district will bear this in mind when Mr. HOPKINS, who voted for the bill, comes before them for re election.

BOTH Houses of Congress have agreed to the provison in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, abolishing the office of supervisor of internal revenue. This settles the fate of these officers. There will, therefore, be no appointment to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Supervisor TURTON to the Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia. There are two other vacancies in the supervisors, one at San Francisco and one at Dubuque, neither of which will be filled.

PARSON BROWNLOW cites the conditions which, in his judgment, constitute the availability to be sought in a Republican nominee for the Presidency—"No bitter opponents, no questionable record, nothing to put his party on the defensive." Governor HARTRANFT fills this bill so completely that we marvel there is not a greater concentration upon him. The party wants a man whom it will not be compelled to vindicate constantly, and Governor HARTRANFT is just that sort of a man.

IT appears that the constitutional amendment introduced in the House by Mr. BLAINE early in the session regarding the school question, has been thoroughly discussed in the Judiciary Committee, and that it has been decided by a strict party vote that it is not best to report the measure to the House for its action this session. This act of the Judiciary Committee proves that the Democrats do not desire the school question to come into the present canvass, and that they will, if possible, avoid placing themselves on record concerning it until after the Presidential election. They should be made to show their hands.

THE New York *Tribune* gives the following condensed record of the ballotings in the several National Republican Conventions since the organization of the party:

At the first National Convention of the Republican party (1856) Fremont was nominated with only one ballot. At the convention of 1860, when the total number of votes was 466, the first ballot stood: Seward, 173½; Lincoln, 102; Cameron, 50½; Chase, 49; Bates, 48. On the second was: Seward, 184½; Lincoln, 181; Cameron withdrawn; Chase 42½; Bates 35. The third: Seward, 180; Lincoln, 231½; Chase, 24½; Bates, 22. Mr. Lincoln's vote was then increased to 354. Lincoln in 1864 was renominated unanimously after one ballot; and there was no contest over General Grant in 1868 or in 1872.

WE BEG to assure the Steubenville *Gazette* that the complete vindication of Speaker KERR from the charges alleged against him would afford us the sincerest pleasure. We desire no man's downfall. The unsolved mystery in his case is how he, being a Democrat from Indiana, allow himself to be persuaded by a Republican doorkeeper to nominate for a desirable position another Republican, residing in New York. Inasmuch as he is a violent and bigoted partisan, his granting such a favor to a stranger and political opponent at the risk of seriously offending his own constituents, would seem to require explanation. Such unwonted generosity must have been exerted under the pressure of a motive of some kind. What was that motive?

THE Army Reduction bill, which last week passed the House by a party vote, repealed section 1,218 of the old army law, which reads as follows:

"No person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the army of the United States."

It is already freely stated that the object of the Democrats in repealing this clause, is to get out of the army as many of its present officers as possible, and then, next year, or later, to increase the army again and put ex-Confederates in the places now filled by Union officers. Will the *Post* inform the voters of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional districts how Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN voted on this bill—whether with the other Democrats or against them?

CONSIDERABLE anxiety obtains in railroad circles concerning the probable effect which the death of Commodore VANDERBILT—an event now very likely to occur at any moment—would have upon the railroad interests of the country. In some quarters the opinion is expressed that it would break up and destroy the great combinations that give the New York Central and its connections the control of our transcontinental transportation, and on this account afford immediate relief to shippers of merchandise. The careful correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* says:

"A general attack on stocks would be made by the bears before the dying man was really cold. The decline may be, on an average, three per cent., but on a fine of stocks whose entire value at par is $150,000,000, such a decline will amount to nearly $5,000,000. The Commodore's life is at least worth the last mentioned sum to his favorite railroads."

JUDGE PETIT, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, being in Lafayette, lately, while a street preacher was addressing a crowd in the public square, approached the preacher and denounced him in the most profane and filthy language, scoffed at religion, and sneered at CHRIST as "a bastard." The preacher fell on his knees, and uttered a fervent prayer for the "abusive and misguided man;" whereupon the Judge foamed with rage, and tried to attack the preacher with his cane, but was prevented. The *Courier* remarks that Lafayette never beheld a more disgraceful scene. This eccentric Judge, the Indianapolis *Journal* says, has long been noted for his gross ignorance of law, dissipation, profanity and violent temper. But the great Democratic reform party of Indiana regard him as a shining light, and knew exactly his qualifications and their own requirements when they nominated him for re-election. This is the practical proof which Indiana Democracy gives of its regard for dignity, decency and purity.

AN unusually interesting incident recently took place at the French Academy. One of its most distinguished members, M. CHARLES GIRAUD, presented to it a work entitled *Historie de l'Action Commune de la France et de l'Amerique pour l'Independence des Etats Unis.* But the original of the work is nothing less than the last volume of BANCROFT'S History, translated by the Count ADOLPHE DE CIRCOURT, and fitted with a new title, well suited, as M. GIRAUD said, to attract the attention of the French public. In its present shape, however, the volume may almost be regarded as a new publication; and with this view the translator had been provided, through the courtesy of Mr. BANCROFT, with a large amount of original and unpublished material, and especially of French official correspondence, collected by himself for his own history, but which he had been unable to make use of. The volume forms thus, as M. GIRAUD remarked, another monument raised to those immortal souvenirs which brace together the histories of the French and American Republics.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

The Chicago *Tribune*, which is a hard-money paper, admits frankly that the Resumption act, so far as the matter of fixing a day for resumption is concerned, is a flat failure. It says that the act of Congress which contains the clause naming a day for resumption, so far as it relates to "resumption," was a very harmless piece of legislation. It declared that the United States will resume specie payments January 1, 1879, but provided no practical means for carrying that declaration into effect. It adds:

"The act assumed further and future legislation, even to the extension of the time named for resumption. Without further legislation the act is a dead letter, and under it there will be no more resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, than would take place if no such act had ever been passed. The act was purely a piece of sentimentalism. It was passed at the time to direct public opinion to the desirable end of specie resumption. It was a plan of resumption, with the plan left out. Its enactment was seized upon by demagogues as a means for positive repudiation of the pledge for specie payments. It has not the gold, in whole or in part, and no means have been provided for obtaining it."

This is a concession that the act may as well be repealed, since no one is bold enough or foolish enough to present a plan for carrying it into effect. It is useless to stand by an act which cannot execute itself; and as the further maintenance of it can only serve as a menace to the business of the country there is no reason for longer bargling on to it. The clause in the Finance bill which fixed a day for resumption was a piece of legislative buncombe, and while the repeal of it can do no harm it will serve to quiet the apprehensions which it has, from the first, aroused.

We have all along contended that resumption can never be brought about by a mere legislative *spasm*. It will come in its own time and in its own quiet way. The country must work up to it, gradually, and the trade of the country must have time to adapt itself to it.

We are not, therefore, alarmed at the probability of the passage, by Congress, of a bill to repeal the resumption clause. The country *will be* the gainer by it to the *extent of the* relief that will be given by a *cessation* of the fears excited by the pros pect of a mad attempt to enforce resumption at a given date, but it will not solve the financial problem, nor contribute in any way to its elucidation. It will simply remove a disturbing element, and leave the whole financial question where it was before the Finance bill was passed.

The present House does not propose to establish any financial policy, because the Democratic party has none and is unable to agree upon one. There is not enough statesmanship in the whole party to unravel the tangled financial skein; and hence it contents itself with proposing to repeal a paragraph in a law some three years old which paragraph, according to the paper we have quoted from, is a dead letter and a pure piece of sentimentalism. That is about all the people of the country have to expect from that source.

AMONG the Confederate officers now in Congress is General W.H. FORNEY, of Alabama, and he has been foremost among those who have insisted upon "investigating" everything. A lady correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* states that early in the autumn of 1864 this General FORNEY was in charge of the Union prisoners at Camden, Arkansas, required them to work on the fortifications at Camden, and gave orders that they should be permitted to drink only once in the day, when they were to be driven down to the river. Many went to the work fasting, not being able, in consequence of the meager supply of cooking utensils, to prepare their scanty breakfast before sunrise, which was the time for going to work. These were among General FORNEY'S orders: If any prisoner lags, shoot him; if he refuses to work, "bug and gag" him, and, still refusing, shoot him Prisoners working under these conditions were stricken down with fever and carried back to the prison, insensible, to die. The writer of the letter says:

"The barbarous treatment of this article, a thoroughly Union man, was then confined in this prison, and very ill. Meeting with rebuffs of various kinds from different officers, she had, by persistency, obtained an order from Colonel E. P. Turner, General Magruder's Adjutant, for her husband's removal to the hospital. General Forney coming into the office as she Colonel was leaving, demanded to see the paper. He sent for the commandant of the post, one Colonel R. G. Shaver, and gave orders if her husband was removed he should have irons on his ankles and a twenty-four pound ball attached thereto, and a guard placed over him; and this, too, when he was so low that the surgeon pronounced his recovery doubtful. In the agony of grief and despair she plead for mercy for her seemingly dying husband. Callous to all entreaty he assured her had no mercy; that her husband was to be tried for his life, being, as he said, guilty of treason. That it was necessary to make an example of some one, and it might as well be her husband as any one else. The charge against him was giving food to escaped Federal prisoners. This debased scion of chivalry did not deem it beneath him to add insult to injury, by advising her to give up her husband and get some one else! And then, to prevent further appeal and render her absolutely helpless in mitigating her husband's suffering, she found, on arriving home, an officer with an order for her own arrest, forbidding her to leave her premises under pain of close confinement. This, too, by General Forney's order."

This incarnate fiend is a model Democrat, and the lady from whom we have quoted well says that "Democratic supremacy means a committal of our Government, the personal safety of white and colored Republicans at the South, to just such ruffianism and mercy as above described."

THE existing lock-out between the iron manufacturers and puddlers of this city recalls to the mind of a writer in the New York *Commercial Advertiser* the great strike which took place in the winter of 1873 at Le Creusot, the largest iron-working city in France, and which was led by the famous Assi, who became afterward the leader of the Communes, and who is now quietly conducting a workshop in New Caledonia. The writer says:

"It must be noted and admitted that the present labor trouble at Pittsburgh has evinced, on the part of the American manufacturers, a decided superiority and a better spirit of fairness, as compared with the conduct of the French manufacturers, at whose head was Mr. Schneider, the then President of the Legislative Chamber. The Creusot Iron Works Company disdained to enter into any discussion with its 30,000 workmen, puddlers, miners and mechanics. The workmen, fortunately displayed, notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the soldiers basically called by the company, the same conciliatory spirit that has just been displayed at Pittsburgh by the American puddlers. Still the result was the same—the manufacturers won the day. In France, they were evidently in the wrong, and Pittsburgh they pretended that the present market price of iron did not allow them to pay the ordinary wages to their workmen. It may be so, and, at any rate, it is known that the difference between the puddlers and manufacturers was merely a difference of a few cents. Anyhow it is gratifying to see that these labor disputes, created by the wrongly balanced relations between the rights of capital and labor, have not caused at Pittsburgh the disturbance and the fears now prevailing in Nova Scotia. The pitmen of a mine near Sydney have just struck for higher wages and are intimidating the shovelers overground. Troops have been asked for, and a Cunard steamer is held at Halifax in readiness to take them, should matters grow worse."

A New York paper boldly asserts that Colonel Thomas A. Scott has bought the New York *World* and the Chicago *Times*, and that he has made preparations to control both of the National Conventions in the interest of the Texas Pacific Railway scheme. The newspapers have not mentioned the fact yet, but there are rumors, in private circles, that Colonel Scott is also negotiating for the purchase of Niagara Falls as a water power, for the lease of the Mammoth Cave as a depot, and for the control of the Gulf Stream so that he can enforce his demands upon Congress by threats to change the climate. There are things that he also intends to demand an appropriation for rolling the Rocky Mountains over so as to fill up the Mississippi Valley, but this is not yet authenticated. He is a dangerous man when he begins to plot.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

"The National Prohibition Convention has nominated Green, Clay and Smith for President, and George T. Stewart for Vice President," is the way the London *Times* puts it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York Knife Company is "cutting down" salaries.

Some oysters in the Brighton aquarium have had a little spat.

The revelation of confidential letters is the meanest of crimes.

Would a general war in Europe go against the grain here?

And now the private coachmen in New York are being "exposed."

The Kentucky Mammoth Cave is up for purchase, at holesale rates.

Howell Gardiner, the converted pugilist, is lying at the point of death.

And now the sewing machine agents are talking of having a convention.

In this simple fact that we cannot accurately foresee the future, lies a refuge from despair.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, big-gun their organization 238 years ago.

The market reports speak of the tendency of all provisions as "downward." What more natural?

San Francisco, weary of costly experiments, has sensibly gone to paving her streets with stone blocks.

Bowles is happy. The Boston Academy of Art and Science has elected Charles Francis Adams President.

Miss Julie Sinclair, an American, has just been admitted as doctor of medicine at the University of Zurich.

The horses have got it again. A new variety of the equine epidemic has broken out in the Eastern States.

Joyce and Avery, the "crooked" whisky convicts, have settled down to keeping still and working out their sentences.

The gossips have it that Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., is engaged to a Boston lady now traveling in Europe. She will return for a Hub.

Advertisement in a Boston paper: "A lady in Claremont, N. H., of Emersonian thought and sentiment, desires to secure summer boarders."

"Opium Sal," one of Dickens' characters in Edwin Drood, has refused a comfortable home in the country. She declares she cannot live without her opium.

Stuart's raid in 1864, which created such a profound feeling in the North, is not to be compared to the raid it is now proposed to make on the Stewart estate.

Rolled iron sheets .0015 of an inch thick have lately been made so flexible that they bend almost as easily as paper, and yet so tough as to be torn with difficulty.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention, just adjourned at Columbia, S. C., could not make up its mind to occupy the same heav en with its colored brethren.

Liquor dealers have already held a meeting, at which important business was transacted.

An Oregon paper does up the Pacific coast labor question in a single sentence: "Whether the honest laborer shall starve, doing nothing, or live and work like Chinamen."

A number of young women in Connecticut are learning how to spin and weave as our ancestors did, and will soon have a public exhibition to show how "home-spun" is made.

There are more visitors in Washington now than at any time since the war. In nearly all cases they have been to the Centennial and are "taking in" the National Capital in one trip.

A man who was traveling through Indiana trying to sell soap was found in a starving condition on one of the highways of that State the other day. He should try the St. Louis Convention.

It has lately been discovered that the vapor of chloroform will not only extinguish the flames of petroleum vapor very speedily, but will destroy its explosive and combustible properties mixed with it.

The Chairman of the House committee engaged in investigating Blaine is an ex-rebel General, who commanded the rebel brigade, at Ball's Bluff, which was pushed and killed Colonel Baker, in 1861.

The people of Montreal know a good newspaper when they see it. As a substantial mark of their just appreciation of the fact, they are raising a subscription of $100,000 for putting up a new building for the *Witness*.

A forthcoming book which will be looked for with much interest is the autobiography of the late Secretary Seward, which is now in press. It is brought down to the year 1834, and is followed by a later memoir by his son, Frederick W. Seward.

The Bessemer steamship, which was to perform such wonders on the Channel trip between Dover and Calais, and which cost the enterprising speculators exactly a million of dollars, has just been sold for $100,000, and will hereafter be employed in some more ignoble traffic.

Of the champagne drunk in the United States three-quarters is bogus and made here. The stuff is set forth in the affidavits in a suit just begun in New York, as a chemical preparation of sauterne or adulterated California wine, costing about twenty cents per bottle.

A curious meteorological fact is noted as the result of the construction of the Suez Canal. Formerly rain was unknown along the route, but, since the building of the canal, showers have fallen regularly about once a fortnight. The result has been to start vegetation up, even upon the Asiatic side, in the most wonderful manner. The sands of the isthmus will be covered with forests in fifty years.

PERSONAL.

The Prince of Wales had the British Minister at Madrid turn out of his ball-room a wealthy, untitled Englishman, whose only offense was that he had dared to aspire to the hand of the Marquis of Lorne's sister. The Marquis of Lorne's sister is sister-in-law of the Princess Louise, the Prince of Wales' sister.

The poem read by William Winter at the late meeting of the Army of the Potomac in Philadelphia, entitled "The Voice of Silence," is one of the most impressive poetical productions that has come to light on this side of the water for some time. It is grand and solemn in rhythm, and the subject is treated with tenderness and sweetness.

A pathetic incident occurred in a Newark (N. J.) club room recently, being the accidental meeting of a father and son who had not seen each other for years. The former, ruined by liquor, and a mere wreck, was attracted to the apartment by the light and warmth, while the son who was well-to-do, confessed the relationship before all and took his parent home with him.

Blanton Duncan prints a letter denying a current rumor that "Ole Bull's separation from his young American wife is said to be final." Bull was his neighbor, and from personal knowledge Mr. Duncan says that this respect for his wife's talents as a musician was only equaled by his unmistakable affection. His whole soul seemed wrapped up in his bright little daughter, who also inherited her birthright of musical genius."

General Hull, who surrendered the Army of the North over to the British at Detroit in 1812 and was cashiered and sentenced to death for it (though the sentence was never executed) is buried at West Newton, Mass., and an old man, who has studied the history of the affair and thinks Hull was more unfortunate than blameworthy, has decorated his grave, this year, and declares he will do so every year so long as he lives.

Ex Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, is said to be the hardest workingman of the largest force employed in repairing the damage done at Baltic by the great flood of March last. He is the first man on the ground in the morning and the last to leave at night. The whole work is under his supervision. He is frequently to be seen as late as ten o'clock at night coming from up the river, where he has been laboring all day, with a large force of men, driving logs down the stream.

A correspondent of the Alton (Ill.) *Telegraph* tells how they do things in Arkansas: "A terrible affair occurred here a short time since. Three men concluded to make a midnight raid on a neighbor's smoke-house, which was of logs; they succeeded in getting a pry under the corner of it, and lifting it sufficient for a man to crawl in. One was sitting on the end of the lever, one had gone in and one was about half way, when the owner discovered them. He got his rifle, killed the man on the end of the pry, which let down the house on the one crawling in, which killed him; then loaded his gun, went out and shot the one in the smoke-house through a crack."

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZIER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. B. McELROY, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILIKE, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

The State Geological Survey and its Benefits to the Oil Producers—Statistics of Development and Production for the Month of May—The Narrow-Gauge Railroad.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, June 6, 1876.

The State geological survey, which is replete with interest to the scientist, is of the greatest possible importance to the enterprising and energetic body of men comprising the oil-producing interest. This fact becomes more apparent as the energy manifested and capital sunk in unsuccessful ventures in search of new producing territory, or continuations of the oil sand belts, results not only in the loss of the money invested to the owners of the wells, but in no benefit accruing to the trade in permanent records of the experience gained by the test ventures.

If every proprietor of a new well would keep a record of the various strata passed through, in the process of drilling, on the blanks furnished by the State geological survey, its labors would be facilitated so that by next season reliable data could be supplied which would reduce the business of petroleum production to as certain a basis as the operation of mining the various coal measures in the State.

Many months have elapsed since the reports of the survey sounded the warning note that the petroleum deposits of the Pennsylvania oil regions were not inexhaustible, and that the immense production of the Butler county district, even, had its limits. And the records of each succeeding month indicate the realization of that warning, and the inestimable benefit that must result to the producing interest by the completion of this survey.

During the past month twenty-three dry holes have rewarded the energy of their enterprising proprietors, entailing upon them an aggregate loss of fully $75,000, among 171 new wells completed in the entire oil regions, eighty-three of which had a daily average production of ten barrels or less, while between eleven and twelve barrels was the average yield of the entire number of producing wells finished in that time.

But while these new wells have added an aggregate of nearly two thousand barrels the daily average production of the entire oil regions is augmented only about six hundred barre s a day over that of the previous month, clearly indicating a large falling off in the yield of the older producing wells.

In the Butler county district during the month fifty-seven new wells have been completed, an increase of twelve over the month of April. Of these two only exceed ed a daily production of seventy-five and less than a hundred barrels, one yielded about fifty barrels; two produced between thirty and forty; seven had a production of from twenty to thirty barrels; fifteen pumped between ten and twenty; eleven did about ten barrels; and eight had a production of less than ten barrels a day; while eleven were dry holes—being nearly twenty per cent. of the entire number. The daily average yield of the new producing wells was in the neighborhood of fifteen barrels.

The largest strikes in this district were the Jenning's well, on the H. Gould farm, and the Bird well, on the D. Barnhart farm, both of which came in with a production to exceed a hundred barrels each. They open up no new territory, and the excitement caused by these strikes, with the rapid appreciation of values in the territory in their immediate vicinity, demonstrates the fact that producers generally realize—if exporters do not—that the producing territory of the oil regions is pretty thoroughly defined, while prolific spots are like angel's visits, few and far between.

On Saturday H. L. Taylor & Co's new well, on the Mahlon Bowe farm, struck the sand and commenced flowing at the rate of about thirty barrels a day. But on Sunday the casing sprung a leak, admitting a large vein of salt water, which completely drowned out the well.

Among other recent unsuccessful adventures in this vicinity, the Given's well, on Bear creek, has been abandoned as a hopeless failure. Drilling was continued more than fifty feet beyond the spot where it was expected to strike the sand, without any indication of that essential adjunct to a producing well.

Much activity prevails in this district, where there are 128 wells drilling and eighty-four rigs up, or in process of building at present.

Nor are developments less active in other portions of the producing sections, as there are to-day in the entire oil regions 312 drilling wells, the largest number at any one month since July, 1873, when there were 340 wells g ing down. There are, in addition, 249 rigs up, or in process of building.

It is much to be regretted that so many wells drilling at present are what may be designated with propriety of the "wild cat" species, which, while used as important factors in disturbing, if not depressing, the oil market, entail loss and not unfrequently ruin on their projectors, when proving to be unsuccessful ventures.

The business of the Parker and Karns City Railroad is increasing. During the last month the amount of freight shipped over the road was greater than in any previous month since the trains first commenced running. The grading, on the extension of the road from Karns City to Millerstown, is progressing rapidly, and, with the characteristic energy of his proceedings, Superintendant Mobley will have the business of the road extended to the latter point at the earliest possible moment.

The Karns Pipe Line, having completed their trunking facilities at Hilliard's mills, are now delivering oil at that point for shipment on the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad.

The management of the Allegheny Valley Railroad have arranged to transport horses, entered for the June races here and at St. Petersburg, at half rates, from any points on the line between the terminii at Pittsburgh and Brocton. DOT.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of consumers, that it is considered indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomache, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the nutritious and effective Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

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Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Send for circular. For sale by Dr. Kunkel, 330 North 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing Bitterinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

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Greenwalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave
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Close, Schoeneck & Co....Penn ave. and Tenth st
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st
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A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st
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Wesley Coulter.....326 Penn ave
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Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave
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Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....336 Penn ave.
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Daniel Kline.....89 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave
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John A. Carothers.....103 Fourth ave., 2d floor.
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot
Pitts. & Connellsville R. R....Grant & Water sts
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Armor, Fearbake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st
Silk Hat Manufacturers.
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WILL CONTINUE THE
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AND OTHERS INTERESTED.

We would call your special attention to a machine patented May 9th, 1876, for rolling Pipe for Tuyeres for Blast Furnaces, and for all kinds of Pipe Bending, in shape of Coil, for all purposes.
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Pitts burgh, June 1, 1876. MWF

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Send for circular

WESLEY COULTER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
No. 236 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 8, 1876.

The usual routine business was done in money circles to-day with few features worthy of special remark. The ease in the money market is still its most prominent characteristic, but as very little is being done of the regular discounting of bank paper for their customers, quoted rates for money are unchanged at 7@8 per cent. on prime and ninety day's bills. The following from the New York *Post* very accurately describes the general situation in the money market: Money lenders are puzzled how to safely employ their funds for the next sixty days, and while they are willing to take choice mercantile paper at low rates, the supply of this is too small to afford full employment to their funds. There is accordingly a large amount of money going into United States bonds and other securities known to be safe and non-sensitive. The last mentioned fact will probably serve as an explanation for the rise in Government bonds since the opening of the week. We heard of no news of any importance affecting the market. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 @ 8 barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 50; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off @ barrel. The jobbing quotations of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 0@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $5 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50 @9 00; red winter wheat flour inactive at $5 00 @6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 25c per barrel; rye flour $5 75@6 00 per barrel; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 @ barrel.

HAY—The market continues dull and depressed. We quote timothy at $15 0@16 00 @ ton; No. 2 $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet. We quote bran firm at $15 0@15 50 @ ton; second-class shipstuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings $20 00@22 00; chopped feed $20 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $1 15@1 25 @ cwt.

Dry Goods.

The week opened with a comparatively active jobbing trade in the leading fabrics suited to the season, which has continued steadily during yesterday and to-day. The business is principally composed of orders for reassortments of jobbers' stocks which shows that the hand-to-mouth policy is persistently kept up, but in such volume as to keep trade moving steadily and satisfactorily. Values have ruled quite steady since our last report, and we have no changes in the price-list to report. The following are the prices current for the jobbing trade:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	P'ce	Width.	P'ce
Anchor A	No. 1, 36	5¾	Newburg..... 36	7
Penn Mill do.....	4	8½	Laconia E..... 36	7½
Eagle A o. 1.....	36	8½	Laconia B..... 36	7½
Wachusett.....	36	6½	Laconia F..... 36	6½
Magnolia.....	36	7	Lacquia..... 9-4	25
Avondale.....	36	6	Lacquia..... 10-4	27½
Conestoga A.....	29	6	Conestoga..... 10-4	27½
Chippewa C.....	28	5	Waltham..... 36	12½
Nonatook.....	36	8½	Waltham, B. fine.. 36	8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonwealth..	27	5	Lonsdale..... 36	10½
Suffolk A.....	36	6½	Lonsdale cambric.. 36	9
Sharon.....	36	7	Fruit of Loom... 36	10½
Red Bank.....	36	7	Bay Mill..... 36	12½
Rochdale.....	36	8	Dwight A..... 36	12½
Blackstone.....	36	9	Wamsutta..... 36	12½
White Rock.....	36	10½	Wamsutta..... 40	12½
Pocasbontas.....	36	9	Pepperell..... 9-4	25
Hill.....	36	9½	Pepperell..... 10-4	30

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Haircloth cheviots..	6¼	Oriental.....	6
Cocheco.....	6	Sprague's.....	5½
Merrimac.....	6	American.....	5½
Anchor.....	6	Allen.....	5½

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy.	6	Oriental fancy..	6
Hamilton fa'cy..	6	Cocheco fancy..	6¼
Garner fancy.....	5½	Hartel.....	6¼
Amoskeag fa'cy	5½	Berlin solid.....	6¼
Richmond.....	6	Simpson's black	6¼
Merrimac.....	6	" fast black	6¼
American fancy	5½	" mourning	6¼
Southbridge.....	5¼		

TICKING.

Conestoga X.....7	8	10	Thorndike.....7	8	10¼
Cone-toga A A.7	8	11	Portsmouth.....7	8	11
Conestoga C T..	44	14½	Portsmouth.....44		24
" gold mill..	44	15½	Whitaker.....36		12
" prem. A.....	44	20	Whittaker.....44		32

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain.		Colored carp't ch'n,	
fine.....	22	fine.....	22
Cot'n bat 10@12¼	@16@18	Cotton twine.....	20

The New York *Bulletin* gives the following summary of the situation in the Eastern dry goods trade: "Resident buyers for Western jobbers have been operating a little more freely in cotton goods, fancy and shirting prints, &c., and near-by jobbers have been stocking up with fair quantities of assorted merchandise. There have also been some Canadian buyers in the market, and these purchases have footed up a considerable aggregate amonnt, and it is quite evident that American cottons and calicoes are rapidly gaining a foothold in the Dominion.

"Mr. Dryuff, of London, England, one of the earliest exporters of cotton goods to the English market, has arrived in this city and reports that American cotton goods are giving much satisfaction wherever sold in England; so much so that the wholesale houses there insist upon having the goods ticketed and branded the same as when sold in this market, in order to show their American origin. The English market is reported exceptionally dull at present, but Mr. Druyff appears to have unlimited confidence in its ability to take large quantities of American goods in the early future."

NEW YORK, June 8.—Business was light with commission houses and importers. Cotton goods quiet in first hands but jobbing fairly. Gold medal bleached shirtings reduced to 8c. Prints less active. Heavy woolens in fair demand.

Wool.

The wool market continues to wear a very forbidding and unsatisfactory appearance to the growing interest. Having opened with a few transactions at as high as 33c for coarse and medium fleeces, the market speedily declined to 30c, which is about 16@12c below the corresponding season last year. Even at this decline the market is dull and buyers are not willing to take hold. Many of them are of opinion that prices must rule still lower before the clip can be moved, and adduce strong reasons in support of their views. It is certain that there will be a heavy clip, perhaps one of the largest ever known, and the diminished consumption of manufactured goods warrants the fear that the supply will be over-abundant. The pressure of California and Colorado wools also leads to depression in value of the clip of this section, and we note that a factory of this city is receiving a consignment of fine or California wool in the face of the new clip at 30c. Eastern advices report a dull and nervous market for any buyers above our quotations. Of course holders are very adverse to accepting the decline, and the market moves very slowly with only a light amount of business. Quotations are made at 2@30c per lb for coarse and medium fleeces; 34@36c for combing; 32@33c for tub-washed; 30@ 32c for unwashable; 17@20c for unwashed. Jacket, Bateman & Co., of Philadelphia in a circular of recent date say: "The demand for wool shows some improvement although prices are still in favor of buyers and a shade lower. Manufacturers confine their purchases to their wants, and will probably continue to do so until there is some evidence that prices have reached the bottom point. What with the mills that stopped on account of failure and those stopped for fear of it, the outlet for wool is greatly decreased, and hundreds of thousands of pounds that would long ago have gone into consumption if the mills had been running will be carried over to swell the aggregate of the largest clip in the United States. For the first time in the history of these sections more wool is produced than seems likely to be consumed."

The following is the report of Schell, Bro. & Co., New York, report as follows: "The adverse causes which we have lately had occasion repeatedly to quote have depressed the wool market to the lowest point of May. Prices have steadily and quietly declined, and although values are five to ten per cent. lower than a month ago we do not hesitate to assure us that the lowest point has been reached. On the contrary, in view of the steadily with increased stocks of all grades of wool, greater concessions will have to be made to induce manufacturers to take hold on large lines. For, while the clip of the United States as a whole has been reduced during these three years, the list of solvent buyers in the East has decreased possibly fifty per cent., and consume the smaller. Western mills in proportion has been equally as large. It is evident therefore that until business revives, and capital is disposed to venture in starting up the idle machinery, prices must remain low. Looking from this point of view, we must await the revival of our home consumption both of goods and raw material. To those speculations associated with the wool trade is of comparatively recent date, the low value of wools at the present time seems unprecedented; but reference to statistics shows that for some months succeeding the panic of 1857 during a portion of the two year 1861 prices were much lower than at present. During the month of August 1861 fine washed fleeces were purchased in Ohio at 22@ 25c.

"During the present month the bulk of the fleeces will have been shorn. We therefore call the attention of growers to the great necessity for proper care in washing and handling them. Wools will be examined more carefully and bought more cautiously than at any time for fifteen years. Choice parcels will meet with the most steady sale and command a premium; nearly the value, but heavy, gummy wools will hardly sell at any price."

Petroleum.

June 8.—There was a quiet and dull market in crude without any material changes in quotations. Refined was rather quiet but stronger under improved Eastern advices.

CRUDE—The market opened quiet and continued almost lifeless throughout the day, prices varying from $1 97½@1 98¾ for United, the early price bid at the close, and $1 98¾ asked. Union is offered at $1 98¾ with no buyers. Coodnut firm at 5¾@5¾c over United. Shipment nominally $2 21½@2 22½.

REFINED—There was a quiet but moderately steady feeling in refined today. Eastern advices are quite favorable, a fractional advance being quoted on Philadelphia and Baltimore deliveries. We quote standard white at 11½ @11¾c for five hundredand thousand barrel lots, five on board at works; 11¾@12c in car lots; 12@12¼c on barges for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 11¾c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 11¾ @11¾c for spot. Baltimore rules at 11¾@11¾c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at about 11¾@12c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is dull and lower. We quote city-made at $1 15; country do at $1 05.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, June 8, closing 7.—Considerable export trade has been done and sales at the out ports with a rising rates generally, and for Philadelphia delivery an advance of 1@2c. Sales of 14,000 barrels refined for New York delivery at 11¾@ 15,500 barrels do for Philadelphia delivery at 12¼@12¾c and 10,000 barrels for Baltimore delivery at 11¾@12c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 5¾c and 11@11½c in shipping orders; refined 11½c; cases 18@20c; naptha 9@9½c. At Baltimore refined rules at 11¾@11¾c; at Philadelphia 11¾@11½c.

OIL CITY, June 8—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: At the opening a few sale of United were made at 99¾. The feeling thon became weaker and a gradual decline took place to $1 98¾, which was the lowest point of the day, and there were but a few sales at that price. At the close the feeling was stronger with $1 98¾ bid without sellers. Shipment ranged from $2 22½@2 29¾. The total sales were 5,200 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, June 8.—Market entirely nominal at $2 17½@2 18¾.

OIL CITY, June 8.—Market steady with nothing doing yet; United at wells $1 98¾; shipment $2 22½.

ROUSEVILLE, June 8.—Market quiet but firm at $2 23¾.

TIDIOUTA, June 8.—Market quiet at $2 20@ $2 21¾.

PARKERS, June 8 — United $1 99½; shipment nominal $2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Market steady; standard white 10½@10¾c; crude 10½c in barrels; cases 18@20c; naptha for futures.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, June 7.—Petroleum quiet; crude 8½c; refined 11¾c; naptha 9c.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Refined petroleum 10¾d; spirits do 8d.

ANTWERP, June 8.—Refined petroleum 28¾ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts Allegheny Valley R.R. bbls.1,687
Refined shipments A. V. R. R..... 646

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cotton steady at 11 15-16c. Futures firm; June 11 29-32c; July 11 15-32c; August 11 29-32@11 11-16c; September 11¾@c; October 11¾@11 29-32c.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Cotton firm at 6d @ 6 7-16d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 6,000 American.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 8, 1876.

STATE OF THE MARKET.

With regard to the cattle to-day, it is but a repetition of that of yesterday, with no improvement in prices. So few cattle were on hand that the sales amounted next to nothing. To-day the yards are bare, all the offerings not taken by local dealers having been shipped East to take their chances nearer the Centennial. We trust the old adage may fail in this instance: "Go further and fare worse."

The hog market was rather more firm, brisk and higher than yesterday. The run has been light and all sold. Dealers are sanguine of a good market to-morrow and predict another advance before the close of the week.

The sheep market shows no signs of improvement and its revival is a problem which time alone can solve.

SALES TO-DAY.

The following sales of cattle, sheep and hogs were made to-day, giving the numbers, weights and prices. The rates are wholesale, retail lots not included, which generally sell at from 1½@2c per cwt higher:

CATTLE.

	No.	Ave.	Price.
Shamberg & Co.	7	1,300	5 00
Mahaffey & Co.	7	1,300	5 00
Mahaffey & Co.	7	1,300	5 00
Mahaffey

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 8, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
		WIND.				
7 A. M..	30.068	72	70	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M..	29.976	80	36	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	29.976	78	46	S.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.995 Highest thermom....88
Mean thermom .... 70 Lowest thermom....62

Fall of a Wall.

An old stone wall on a lot on Fourth avenue, below Wood street, where excavations for new buildings are being made, fell in yesterday afternoon and killed two horses and badly damaged two wagons. The contractor for the excavations is Fred. Gwinner, but the horses and wagons did not belong to him.

Captain Gilfillan Serenaded.

The friends of Captain John Gilfillan, who was nominated for the State Senate, on Tuesday, met at his house Wednesday night, in company with a band of music, and gave him a serenade. The Captain entertained his guests in excellent style, and a good time was had until after midnight.

Suit for Damages.

Thomas C. Stewart entered suit, yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, for $3,000 damages for an arrest without a warrant. The party sued is James Duffy. Plaintiff alleges that he was arrested, on the evening of the 3d instant, at the house of Charles Nusser, in the Seventeenth ward, and dragged to the lockup, without cause and without authority of warrant. A capias was issued.

Slight Fire.

Shortly after noon yesterday the frame of the skylight on the roof of Morganstera's building, Fifth avenue, was discovered to be on fire and an alarm was given. The fire department soon extinguished the flames. It appears that a solar camera had been used in printing photographs. The instrument was left in such a position as to concentrate the rays of the sun on the side of the structure. The heat became so intense that the light wood ignited, with the result already stated.

Fire in Allegheny.

At a quarter past five o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the roof of the dwelling of Mr. James Reed, a butcher, on Irwin avenue, Allegheny. An alarm was sounded and the Friendship Hose responded promptly, but there was not sufficient water to operate with the hose, and the firemen could do nothing better than use their Babcock extinguishers, which served to hold the flames in check to some extent until the arrival of a steamer, when the fire was soon put out. The roof was nearly all destroyed, and the loss is about $200. A spark from a chimney is supposed to have caused the fire.

Thieves Arrested.

John M. Lee and Charles Hoffman were arrested yesterday by the Mayor's office detectives for robbing Wm. J. Vankirk, a Washington county farmer, last night at a fore. On Lee's person were found Vankirk's watch, together with some pawn tickets. Hoffman also had pawn tickets, together with a suspicious paper in the shape of a certificate of ...ishibility. The police claim that they are Baltimoreans, and that they reached the city only a day or two since. Lee, in whose possession Vankirk's watch was found, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy, and was sent to jail for trial in default of bail. Hoffman is in the city lockup, and will be kept until a reply has been received from the Chief of Police of Baltimore, respecting his antecedents.

Notes From the "Manufacturer."

We understand that Mullen & Maloney, proprietors of the Eagle rolling mill, signed the puddlers' wages scale on Monday. It is also stated that one or two other firms are paying the advance demanded; but the puddling departments of nearly all the mills are idle.

Until recently the attempts to puddle with natural gas without the use of coal were unsuccessful, it having been impossible to create a proper combustion of the gas in the working chamber. This difficulty has been overcome in several furnaces which have been invented recently. That adopted by Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co. is their mill in Etna borough, and Mr. Richard S. Robertson, Jr., chemist and mining engineer, of this city. Of the several furnaces observed, we understand that Mr. Robertson was adopted on account of the simplicity and cheapness of its construction and also on account of its economical results. Much has been exclusively used for puddling the quality of the iron has been improved and the yield increased.

Violating a Trade Mark.

Messrs. McCully & Co., the well-known glass manufacturers, have brought suit against an Ohio firm for violating their trade mark. The firm of Glenny & Co., Cincinnati, was called on for a lot of "McCully's Pittsburgh Glass" (this being the trade mark of our home firm) and were at once supplied with the bill called for. The boxes, however were marked "McCaully's Pittsburgh Glass" the dealers doubtless thinking that the misspelling of a word in the name of McCully would shield them from the law. The glass thus purchased was examined and found to be quite inferior to the quality and cheaper in thickness, the latter being not worth by twenty-five per cent. the regular McCully & Co. article. As there is no McCully who manufactures glass in Pittsburgh, it is contended that a palpable fraud. Suit has been brought by William McCully & Co. against Glenny & Co., in the United States Circuit Court, Southern Ohio district, charging them with violating a trade mark, and asking the Court to restrain the defendants from further infractions and compel them to pay damages for past infringements. United States Commissioner McCandless was engaged yesterday in taking testimony.

Diseased Meat—How to Prevent it.

The Meat Inspector frequently finds and condemns diseased meat, and almost universally it is found that the meat was from cattle bruised or neglected in transportation. The Humane Society through its officers, Zadok Street, Superintendent, and Mike Dean, agent, have made efforts to compel better attention to cattle in transit but have been fought at every step by cattle dealers and agents. Recently two suits were brought and fines were imposed under the law. The defendants through their employees, the cattle dealers have now certioraried the case to court and the society is awaiting the result before bringing other suits. Since the good work began the improvement of animals is reported worse than ever and complaints are constantly being made at the office of the society. Within a few days cattle were kept in the yards at the Union Stock Yards from one evening until the next day at noon without food or water, in view of the great danger to the public health it is time that our people were awakening to the need of further support to this noble society. It should be a pleasure to the inhuman cruelty to the animals, and the consequent furnishment of bad food, and it ought to be more generously supported. It is the desire of the society to have an agent constantly at the stock yards, but want of funds prevents the employment of additional help. Will not our wealthy and humane citizens come to its aid?

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. L. Foot, Luzerne county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

James M. Johnston, Jr., bankrupt, Allegheny county; petition for discharge; final hearing ordered for the 27th inst.

Wm. Jahn, bankrupt, Allegheny county; composition made finally binding on all the creditors.

Wettach, Couch & Co., debtors, Allegheny county. It appearing that John C. Cowell, one of the creditors withdrawn the answer to the petition in bankruptcy, and consents to be adjudicated, and James H. Abrams has filed an answer, denying that he is a member of said firm, it is ordered that the said William Wettach, Robert Robinson, Charles Dahlinger, John Murphy, W. J. Johnson, Jacob Rush and John C. Couch be declared bankrupts, and the matter referred to Register Shafer.

Edward Hall, bankrupt, Allegheny county. The Register's report adjusting liens was confirmed absolutely.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The argument list is being disposed of in this court.

Common Pleas Court No. 2—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

Final decrees of divorce were granted in the following cases: Hannah Butler, by her next friend, vs. Charles Butler; Henrietta Feil vs. Solomon Feil; Tanner W. Giesenkamp vs. John S. Giesenkamp.

The new trial argument list was proceeded with.

Cowan *et ux.* vs. McKee & Barton. New trial refused.

Champ vs. Born. New trial refused.

Conrad Mendell vs. Henry Laug. New trial refused.

Heberle vs. Kolb. New trial refused.

Esler vs. Bosworth *et al.* New trial refused.

Emrick vs. Tesh executrix. New trial refused.

John Bradley vs. Dickson *et al.* Non suit taken off.

Kroegher vs. Humboldt Fire Insurance Company. New trial refused.

Pentecost vs. Godfrey *et al.* New trial granted unless plaintiff will abate certain items specified in verdict.

THE ZUG'S MILL HOMICIDE.

Trial of Philip Murray for the Murder of James White.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Collier presiding, yesterday resumed the trial of Philip Murray, for the murder of James White, at Zug's mill, in this city, in September, 1874. The testimony for the prosecution was about the same as on the former trial. For the defense, the main witness was Thomas Ryan, whose story, on the former trial, was wholy discredited as it lacked corroboration, and was at variance with the statements of other witnesses. He came here from Scranton, in response to a subpœna, and gave substantially the same statement as on the former trial. He said he was in the city looking for work; had come from Frankstown (not Brownstown, as appears in the official reporter's notes of the former trial) to Zug's mill; he had been there about twenty minutes when he saw the shooting; he had not spoken to anybody in the mill because he knew no one; he had known Phillip Murray in Scranton when he was quite a small boy, and when he saw him on the trestle work he thought he knew his face, but was not quite certain; Murray was walking along with his hands in his pockets. The witness was watching him and did not notice White particularly, who was coming from the opposite direction until they got near each other, when White struck at Murray, but did not hit him; he then struck a second time and hit him in the breast, causing Murray to stagger, when immediately Murray drew his pistol from an inside coat pocket and fired several times; the witness heard no words pass between them because he was not near enough, and did not see either of the parties afterwards, because he left in the excitement. The witness was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination, but the consistency of his statement was not affected. When asked why he did not stay about the mill and inquire further into the matter, knowing that an old friend had been concerned in it, he replied that he was not sure then that the young man was Phillip Murray, and besides he did not see how he could aid him. The witness mentioned the name of a woman whom he met on the way to the mill, and whom he told where he was going, and also mentioned several places where he went after he left the mill.

Quite a number of witnesses were called to corroborate Ryan, who testified that they saw him in the neighborhood of the mill on that day.

The testimony closed about half-past three o'clock.

The defense claims that the killing was in self defense, and contend for a verdict of acquittal. The Commonwealth's counsel discredit Ryan's testimony; claim that the evidence shows that Murray sought an opportunity to kill White; that he went to the mill where he was at work, after having made threats against his life, fully armed with a deadly weapon, and slew him. They deny that the case has any of the elements of self defense about it.

DEFENDANT'S POINTS.

After the testimony had been concluded, Messrs. Marshall and Gibson counsel for Murray held a consultation and agreed to submit the following points, which they asked the court to charge the jury as the law of the case:

1. That to constitute the crime of murder in the first degree, the Commonwealth must establish by evidence an unlawful killing by means of poison or by lying in wait, or by some other kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing.

2. That whilst an unlawful killing may, under the act of Assembly, be presumed to be murder in the first degree. The burden of proving artfulness, deliberation and premeditation is upon the Commonwealth.

3. In considering the crime of self-defense, the jury may take into consideration all the circumstances of the parties—their previous relations, the injuries, the strength and muscular ability. If they believe that the prisoner had reasonable grounds for the belief, and did believe that James White was about to inflict, or to offer bodily harm, he had a right to act upon that belief, although he may have been mistaken.

4. That if the jury have a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner, or a reasonable doubt as to any requisite to constitute the degree of crime charged, the doubt is the property of the prisoner, and it must be resolved in his favor.

5. That in the consideration of the case the jury may take into consideration the previous relations of the parties—their relative strength and muscular ability, the fact that James White was among his friends and companions, and Philip Murray was alone, without friends or companions.

6. If the jury from all the evidence in the case have a reasonable doubt of the existence of any one of the elements necessary to constitute murder in the first degree, to wit: willfulness, deliberation and premeditation in the killing, it is the duty of the jury to acquit of that offense.

7. That the fact of good character is an element in the case from which the jury may, if they think proper, from a reasonable doubt, find for the prisoner.

THE ARGUMENTS.

The counsel then proceeded to argue the case. Four speeches will be made. Mr. Powers (junior) opened for the Commonwealth, and Mr. Montooth, District Attorney, will close. Messrs. Marshall and Gibson will speak on behalf of the prisoner. The case will go to the jury this forenoon.

OUR MARKETS.

Meeting of the Committee—Closing of the Houses on the Fourth of July.

The Market Committee of City Councils held a special meeting last evening, Mr. Schwarm in the chair and Superintendent Caskey as Secretary.

Mr. Rott, from a sub-committee, reported a form of an ordinance for the better regulation of business at the market houses and covering rules for the same. The ordinance was ordered to be reported affirmatively.

The Secretary presented a petition numerously signed by butchers asking that the market house be closed all day on the Fourth of July. At the previous meeting of the committee it was decided to keep open until nine o'clock in the morning.

On motion of Mr. Rott the previous action was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Vierheller the prayer of the butcher petitioners was unanimously granted.

Messrs. Rott, Jagerman and Vierheller were appointed a committee to consider the advisability of renting the Ninth ward market house to private parties, the same now not providing any revenue to the city.

After the transaction of some business not of public interest, the meeting adjourned.

Murder of a Pittsburgher.

The Delaware, O., *Gazette* has the following account of the murder of a former citizen of this place: A Pittsburgher named Patrick Connolly, an Irishman, about thirty years of age, was murdered a few days ago near Delaware, Ohio, by John G. Shank. The two men, it appears, were employed on a new railroad, and Connolly had been engaged on the road as a teamster for about eight months. Shank, who had been employed as a blacksmith for about two months, had gone to Columbus, some thirty miles distant, and had spent several days there on a spree. On Sunday evening Connolly and half a dozen of his fellow workmen were taking a walk, when they met Shank. He, in a loud and profane manner, demanded that each of the party should shake hands with him. All of the party complied with his unreasonable demands save Connolly, who said he would not do so unless asked in a more polite manner, whereupon Shank presented a full-cocked revolver at the Irishman's head, and threatened to blow his brains out, provoked and compiled with his demand. Then it was that two of the party named Manning and Quillman took the revolver away from Shank, but again restored it, by his promising to behave himself. Everything was supposed to have been fixed up pleasantly; but they had hardly proceeded twelve feet when Shank again extended his hand to Connolly and desired to make the matter up and be friends again. To this Connolly is said to have replied: "I'll never shake hands with a man who has drawn a revolver on me?"

After Connolly made the reply above stated, Shank went over to the other side of the road and told Connolly to keep the side he was on, and if he [Connolly] came over where he [Shank] was, he would blow his brains out. Connolly immediately walked over to where Shank was standing and struck him. They then clinched, and Connolly being the larger man soon got the better of Shank. Shank endeavored to extricate himself from Connolly's grip, but being unable to do so, pulled out his revolver, reached around Connolly as far as he could, and fired a ball into his breast. Connolly hallooed "I'm shot," fell down, and in a few minutes expired.

The whole affair did not occupy two minutes, and was over before the bystanders could interfere. The hardened villain had hardly finished his ghastly work when he grabbed his dead victim by the beard and said, "I've killed you like a dog, and I'll hang like a man." Shank was captured and tied to a tree, and guarded until next morning, when the officers took charge of him. The murder occurred just inside the line of Franklin county, and the prisoner was taken to Columbus.

Goods for the Centennial.

A. T. Goshorn, Esq., Director General of the Centennial Exhibition, issues the following notice, dated June 1st:

After Wednesday, June 14, no goods for the Exhibition will be admitted to the Exhibition grounds, except articles for special displays, provided for by the agricultural and horticultural departments, such as live stock, fruit, vegetables, plants, &c.

Accordingly the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not receive freights later than Saturday the 10th inst.

The Eberhardt Case.

Judge Hawkins decided that he had no jurisdiction in the matter of the petition for an order upon the Register, requiring him to grant letters of administration in the Eberhardt case, fully reported yesterday. The Register will probably hear the case and frame an issue for the court.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Very Little Business of Importance Transacted.

The Councils of Allegheny held a regular monthly meeting last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

This Council was called to order shortly after 8 P. M., by President Patterson.

A communication was received from the Mayor asking for a revision of the ordinance requiring managers of public halls to take out a license. Referred.

Mr. Slack presented the report of the Finance Committee, accompanied by a resolution for the payment of $3,880 24 to Bernard Burns for work done on the improvement of River avenue. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. S. also presented the city officials' reports, which were received.

Mr. Cochran presented the report of the Survey Committee, accompanied by a printed ordinance for the opening of Beech and Page streets, which was passed.

Mr. Voegtly presented the report of the Street Committee, accompanied by an ordinance for the payment of part of assessment on Return street, between Kellenbech street and the water basin. The report was received and the ordinance referred for printing. In the same connection the ordinance for the opening of Allegheny avenue from Franklin street to Washington avenue was passed finally.

Mr. Huckestine presented the report of the Railroad Committee, accompanied by an ordinance for the prevention of persons from jumping on trains while in motion. The ordinance, after a general discussion, was passed.

Mr. Callery presented the report of the Water Committee, accompanied by resolutions of thanks to the experts who tested the Lowry engine, and for the printing of five hundred copies of said report, which were passed, and the Printing Committee instructed to let the contract to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Krilling offered a resolution for the closing of the Market House on the Fourth of July, and the opening of it on the day previous. The resolution was amended by converting it into an appeal to the patriotism of the people, and in this shape it passed.

Mr. Knox offered a resolution for the rescinding of a resolution forbidding the lease of the wharf from School to Mechanic streets. Referred to the Wharf Committee.

Then were non-concurrences in Common Council business.

COMMON BRANCH.

This body was called to order at 8 P. M., President Smith in the chair.

The call of the wards brought out petitions, etc., as follows: Resolution for fire plug at corner of Benton alley and Forbes street. Referred. Resolution inviting Knap's Battery to fire a national salute from Monument Hill on the 4th of July. Passed. Petition and remonstrance against a mash on First alley. Referred. Petition and ordinance for grading and paving Redoak alley. Referred. Resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to lay a flagstone crossing at Madison avenue and South Canal street. Referred. Resolution for a hanging lamp on corner of Belle alley and River avenue. Referred. Resolution instructing the Ordinance Committee to prepare and report an ordinance repealing what is known as the "Dance House ordinance." Referred. Resolution for a bell in the tower of the Will Engine House, Sixth ward. Referred. Petition for a lateral sewer in the rear and northward of Jackson street. Referred. Petition for better supply of water in Second, Third and Tenth wards. Referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cook submitted the report of the Market Committee, which shows the following receipts for May: Clerk of Markets, $2,029 59: Second ward scales, $278 68; Diamond scales, $216 15. Total, $2,524 42. Received and filed.

The Ordinance Committee presented their report, which was received and filed. The following ordinance, from this committee, was considered: Regulating an ordinance regulating the peddling of certain articles within the city limits. Passed.

The report of the Committee on Fences and Landings was presented by the chairman of that committee, Mr. Landis, and was received and filed.

A conflicting title report was the ordinance amending section 2 of an ordinance entitled "Wharf and wharfmasters," fixing the rates of wharfage, which was passed finally.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Business from Select Council was taken up, embracing the following: Ordinance authorizing the Directors of the Poor to negotiate a loan for the purpose of funding indebtedness of the Poor Fund No 2—$40,000. Passed. Resolution authorizing the payment of claims due William Thaw and James Dobbin, on account of illegal assessments for the grading of the Perrysville road. Passed. Resolution authorizing the payment of $2,827 50 to Aiken Brothers for work done to property of Thomas B. Rice and J. S. Reed, on River avenue, Eighth ward (the claim being assigned to Dicken). Passed. Resolution for printing report of Lowry engine testers. Lost.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Hunter—A resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of the two branches to confer with the Believue Cemetery Company are permitting the interment of bodies in their cemetery, in the Tenth ward, and, if so, what action is necessary to prevent the same. Passed, and Messrs. Hunter, Stone and Kredel were appointed for Common Council.

Mr. Shaler—A resolution instructing the Ordinance Committee to prepare an ordinance to prohibit peddling and hawking in the city by non-residents. Referred.

Mr. Stoer—An ordinance to prohibit the erection of wooden and ironclad buildings in the closely built up portions of the city. Referred.

Adjourned.

Library Hall—The Gounod Club.

An appreciative and yet discriminating audience filled the hall on the occasion of the concert of the Gounod Club, last evening, and evinced much satisfaction at the character of the performance. The programme was not so severely classic as the concerts of this organization have hitherto been, embracing the range comprehended between Verdi's somewhat turgid and impassioned strains, and Spohr's elevated and majestic sacred compositions. The principal work performed was Bennett's cantata of the May Queen, a composition in which careful study may discover occult beauties and impressive sentiments; but which to the casual hearer seems rarely to rise above the commonplace level of musical expression. One or two of its numbers were rather spirited and taking; the soprano solo, "In the glad days," with the carol," and the pageant chorus, "Hark! their notes the hautboys swell," being especially noticeable. The gem of the evening, however, was the beautiful rendition of the duet, "Hy mother's guide his footsteps," by Misses Wallace and Smith. The varied wealth of feeling and chastity of sentiment in that impressive composition was given to perfection by these ladies; and their performance, in which the vocal powers of each were magnificently used, afforded a rare enjoyment to their auditors. The unusual demand *encore* which it evoked was a feeble tribute to the purity of the composition and the beauty of its rendition. The concert as a whole showed the careful training of the Gounod Club, and the eminent musical talents of its members.

A World's Homeopathic Convention.

All the arrangements have been made for holding in Philadelphia this month a "World's Homeopathic Convention," which promises to be of great value to medical scientists, especially of the new school, and to expose in their every meeting of Homeopathists ever held in this country. Almost every civilized country in the world will be represented either by physicians in person or by medical essays from eminent physicians of different sections. The World's Convention will meet immediately after a brief business meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, which is called for June 26 at Philadelphia. This is probably the first World's Homeopathic Convention ever held in any country.

The American Institute of Homeopathy will hold a meeting for the election of officers after the adjournment of the World's Convention. The Institute was founded about the year 1843 by Dr. Haring, of Philadelphia, Dr. John F. Gray, of New York, and six or seven others. It now numbers about 900 members, including a few lady practitioners of high standing in the new school. The Homeopathic Medical Society of New York has arranged for an excursion up the Hudson to Newburgh and back on the steamer William Cook for June 23, in honor of the foreign guests and delegates to the World's Convention.

Many Homeopathic physicians of Pittsburgh and vicinity will attend these gatherings.

Base Ball.

The game at Union Park yesterday afternoon, between the Athletics, of Mansfield, O., and the Xanthas, was one of the dullest of the season, and was witnessed by a very small number of spectators. The Xanthas were badly beaten, the score standing 15 to 7.

The Philadelphia club will play two games at Union Park this week, to-day and to-morrow. Both games will be undoubtedly very fine and small scorces may be looked for. The Philadelphias are known to be heavy batters, and no doubt many of the balls will be found outside the fence. The Allegheny club will measure bats with them to-day, and the Braddock club will do the same to-morrow.

A Bold Till Tapper.

Last night, between nine and ten o'clock, a boy sneaked into the bar room of the Scott House, corner of Penn avenue and Seventeenth street, and tapped the till to the extent of $17. The young thief was seen at the front door a minute before the robbery, and must have performed his work in a very adroit manner, as the bartender was not absent from his post more than two minutes.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue.

THE COIN THIEF.

His Arrest Last Night, and the Recovery of the Stolen Money.

A few nights ago a thief entered the saloon of Mr. Bechtold, on Federal street, Allegheny, near the West Penn Railroad Depot, and stole a large collection of rare coin—gold, silver and copper—amounting to about five hundred dollars. It was a collection which Mr. Bechtold prized very highly, as it had taken him many years to obtain it.

Detective Ben Clark, of Alderman McKelvy's office, was employed to work up the case, and last night he enjoyed the pleasure of placing the thief in the Allegheny lock-up. It appears that a day or two after the robbery a colored man named James Boone purchased a pair of shoes on Wylie avenue, paying for the same in coin of curious make, which excited suspicion in the mind of the shoe dealer, who laid the matter before Alderman Butler and Detective Herron. They thereupon started into the case, and finding Detective Clark on the trail, the three acted in concert. The result was that last night they found their man in a saloon on Washington street, near Webster avenue, and arrested him. The fellow made a desperate resistance, and tried to use a revolver, but he was overpowered and deprived of the weapon. On the way to Allegheny he fought vigorously, and it was not without great trouble that Detective Clark placed him behind the bars.

At Boone's room, on Washington avenue, a trunk was found, in which nearly all the stolen coins were stowed. Several articles of jewelry, which was no doubt stolen, was also found the trunk, including a massive gold cross and breastpin and a large gold medal, bearing the inscription, "W. J. McElroy, first prize amateur regatta."

The accused will be examined to-day before Alderman McKelvy, of the Second ward, Allegheny.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

HON. H. H. MCCORMICK left the city last evening for Long Branch.

MIKE DEAN, agent of the Humane Society, was called upon to shoot a mad dog yesterday.

FRED. JACOBS, Wharfmaster, reports $300 as the collections on the Allegheny wharf for the month of May.

A. VITLER, for beating his wife, was sent thirty days to the Workhouse by Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, yesterday.

W. B. ANDREWS, of No. 909 Carson street, South Side, lost one foot of shoe from his warehouse yesterday morning.

GEORGE WINNIGER, a young Alleghenian, was nearly drowned Wednesday night, his rowboat capsizing, near the railroad bridge.

GEORGE W. FAULKNER has received the contract for carrying the United States mails from Allegheny to this city and to the West Penn Depot.

THE spring-house of Michael Mullett, in the Thirty-second ward, was visited by a thief Wednesday night, who carried away a bucket of milk and a roll of butter.

FRENCH—Lecture has been given the Catholic Library Association, by Bishop Tuigg, to arrange for a lecture course. Father Hickey will deliver the first lecture.

THE special train for the excursion to the new water works, will leave the Union Depot at two o'clock this afternoon. A large number of citizens and business men will be included among the visitors.

THE East Liberty cattle cruelty cases prosecuted by the Humane Society have been overturned, and will soon be disposed of. The matter is of importance to consumers of meat.

The children of the Sunday Schools attached to St. Paul's Cathedral will receive the sacrament of confirmation and first Communion on Sunday next, from the hands of Bishop Tuigg.

MR. JOHN IRWIN, of Irwin's station, Pennsylvania Railroad, and one of the wealthiest farmers in Westmoreland county, died Wednesday night at his residence, aged about seventy years.

THE Republican members of City Councils will hold a caucus to-morrow, Saturday, afternoon to nominate two candidates for Assistant City Assessors. Mr. Daniel Wenke, of the South Side, and Mr. Charles W. Lewis are prominently mentioned, and gentlemen well qualified for the positions.

IT is stated that Judge McCandless will probably continue to act until the close of the present session of Congress, as Judge Hutchison will probably desire to remain at Washington until Congress adjourns. It is also said that Judge Ketchum will not make any changes in the court officers.

IN the Common Pleas Court No. 3, yesterday, J. L. Robson entered suit for damages for an alleged trespass against John Stokes and Charles Dittmere. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants entered his house and seized and carried away dishes, household goods, etc., to the amount of $500.

MR. EDWARD FOX, of the firm of Fox & Co., and Miss Mary, daughter of Peter Zern, Esq., were married on the 1st inst., at St. Peter's Cathedral, Allegheny, by Bishop Domenec. The wedded pair have the warm wishes of many friends for a long and happy journey to the end of their lives.

FRED. FOGLE was held for a hearing by Alderman McKelvy yesterday on a charge of cruelty to animals. John Winters, who made the information, alleged that the defendant did kick, beat and abuse a dog belonging to complainant, and caused another dog to fight and chew him with his teeth.

JOHN ROUTH, the veteran conductor on the Wall's accommodation train, was suddenly attacked with bilious colic, on Wednesday night, and so severe were the paroxysms that, for several hours, his friends were greatly alarmed. He was much better yesterday, and expects to be on duty in a day or two.

THE Board of Viewers are inspecting property abutting on Virgin alley. The cost of paving that portion between Smithfield street and Cherry alley is assessed on the property. The lower portion of the alley will be repaved, one-fourth of the expense being assessed on the city and three-fourths on the abutting property.

THE Nation Trust stockholders who gave mortgages to secure the creditors when the composition in bankruptcy was effected have been notified by their attorneys that the amount which they had agreed to pay. These notes will fall due on the 14th inst., and many of the makers have received notice to deposit the funds in which they have been deposited.

IN THE equity proceedings of Thomas M. Marshall and others, against the city of Allegheny, and City Engineer Davis, begun on application for a mandamus to compel the City Engineer to allow them to take a copy of certain documents in his office, in order that they might prepare a bill in equity against the city in relation to some assessments in the Tenth ward, the mandamus was granted yesterday.

THE next session of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference will be held at the Second street M. E. church on the 20th of September next. The East Ohio Conference meets in Steubenville, Ohio, on the same day. These bodies, it will be remembered, formerly comprised the Pittsburgh Conference, but a division was made last March. Bishop Peck will preside over the Pittsburgh Conference and Bishop Ames over the East Ohio.

Fall of a Wall.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, the wall of Dr. Hostetter's old building, on Fourth avenue, adjoining the Mechanic's National Bank, fell upon a pair of horses, killing one and injuring the other so badly as to render it useless. Workmen, at the time of the accident, were engaged in tearing down the building, and several men narrowly escaped being crushed beneath the bricks and mortar. A team was employed by Fred. Gwinner, and was valued at $450.

A Feed at "The Library."

W. C. Cook, of the Allegheny Common Council, and a number of his friends, were royally entertained last night by Billy Bois, at his popular house, called "The Library," at the American Institute of Homeopathy, which is called for June 26 at Philadelphia. This is probably the first World's Homeopathic Convention ever held in any country.

The American Institute of Homeopathy will hold a meeting for the election of officers after the adjournment of the World's Convention. The Institute was founded about the year 1843 by Dr. Haring, of Philadelphia, Dr. John F. Gray, of New York, and six or seven others. It now numbers about 900 members, including a few lady practitioners of high standing in the new school. The Homeopathic Medical Society of New York has arranged for an excursion up the Hudson to Newburgh and back on the steamer William Cook for June 23, in honor of the foreign guests and delegates to the World's Convention.

Many Homeopathic physicians of Pittsburgh and vicinity will attend these gatherings.

Base Ball.

The game at Union Park yesterday afternoon, between the Athletics, of Mansfield, O., and the Xanthas, was one of the dullest of the season, and was witnessed by a very small number of spectators. The Xanthas were badly beaten, the score standing 15 to 7.

The Philadelphia club will play two games at Union Park this week, to-day and to-morrow. Both games will be undoubtedly very fine and small scorces may be looked for. The Philadelphias are known to be heavy batters, and no doubt many of the balls will be found outside the fence. The Allegheny club will measure bats with them to-day, and the Braddock club will do the same to-morrow.

A Bold Till Tapper.

Last night, between nine and ten o'clock, a boy sneaked into the bar room of the Scott House, corner of Penn avenue and Seventeenth street, and tapped the till to the extent of $17. The young thief was seen at the front door a minute before the robbery, and must have performed his work in a very adroit manner, as the bartender was not absent from his post more than two minutes.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. MITCHELL moved to take up the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to pay Mr. Pinchback the compensation and mileage of a Senator from Louisiana, from the beginning of the term for which he was a contestant to the termination of the contest. Several Senators on the Democratic side objected, and the yeas and nays being called the motion to take up was rejected—yeas 17, nays 19.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY voted with the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. GORDON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to authorize an increase in the number of officers of the army detailed to teach military tactics throughout the country, with an amendment increasing the number of such officers from twenty to thirty. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, known as the Silver bill, was taken up, and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, spoke against the bill as reported by the Committee on Finance.

After a long debate the bill was post poned until Tuesday, 20th inst., with the understanding that it should not displace an appropriation bill.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Post Route bill and the bill to prevent straw bids were passed.

Mr. KNOTT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill prescribing oaths to be taken by grand and petit jurors in United States courts. In the course of the discussion it was explained that this law proposed to repeal the iron clad oath.

Attention was called by Mr. HOAR to the fact that under this bill forbidding any other oath than that prescribed to be administered, conventions could sit upon juries on the trial of their conspiracies, so that members of the whisky ring might sit upon grand and petit juries.

Mr. KNOTT suggested in reply that in empanneling a jury it would be competent for the Court to propound the question whether the juror did belong to any such oath or association.

Mr. HOAR denied that, and said: Through inadvertance, certainly this bill violates one of the great principles underlying the administration of justice.

The morning hour expiring, the bill went over till to-morrow.

The Senate amendment to the bill relating to theexecution of custom house bonds was concurred in; also, the Senate amendment to the bill for the relief of settlers on certain public lands.

Mr. LORD took the floor to call up the Geneva Award bill, but yielded to Mr. BLAINE in relation to a motion which he made yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which the testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee was ordered printed. He wanted to have embodied in the proceedings the dispatch received by Mr. Knott from Josiah Caldwell, in London; also what took place in the committee yesterday.

Mr. HUNTON said he had no sort of objection to that. Objection, however, was made by Mr. SOUTHARD.

After the disposal of matters of minor importance, Mr. TARBOX rose to a matter of personal explanation, and began his speech by quoting from Mr. Blaine's speech of Monday last, in which he stated that he [Tarbox] had informed Mr. Frye that the resolution offered by him was dismissed at him [Blaine], but that he [Blaine] had regarded the assurance with some degree of incredulity. Mr. TARBOX did not rise with any purpose of convincing the incredulous mind of the gentleman from Maine. What that gentleman's opinion might be of his veracity, his sincerity or any other quality, was as immaterial to the public as it was to himself. The whole tenor of that gentleman's speech, however, was to create an impression which put that investigation in progress was conceived in partisan malice and was prosecuted in political malice toward him personally. A vindication of his own [Tarbox's] good fame, in that respect that the House and country should be put right touching the false statement it. After the conspicuous, not to say the ostentatious, championship of the inviolability of private correspondence by the gentleman from Maine [Tarbox] was surprised that a private communication of his to the gentleman's colleague [Frye], made a courteous and obliging spirit, was made use of by him in a manner entirely uncalled for and of vulgar impertinence. By the law as laid down by that gentleman, that conversation was his [Tarbox's] private property. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] It was a communication between him and the gentleman's colleague in the frankness and privacy of personal and private intercourse, and was therefore as much entitled to immunity as though it was written by a pen. According to the gentleman's [Blaine's] theory, a prisoner in the dock would have the right to take from a witness letters and documents that might tend to his conviction, and hold them in secret for future use. [Laughter.] And yet, having laid down the rule, he [Blaine] had violated for his own purposes, a conversation between him [Tarbox] and his colleague in the delegation. He would now give to the House the history of the resolution introduced by him.

Mr. TARBOX then related how, when he had first offered his resolution, it was objected to, and that he had given notice he would offer it the following Monday; how he had been waited on by Frye in regard to it, and how he had said to that gentleman that the investigation proposed by his resolution would not involve Blaine's integrity, and how Frye had stated to him that for reasons he did not like to explain (but not the absence of his colleague), he preferred that the resolution would not be offered until the following Tuesday or Wednesday; and that then no objection to it would be offered on the Republican side of the House. Soon afterward Frye had come to his desk and asked for the privilege of withdrawing the resolution, and having got it, he returned with it, for what purpose he [Tarbox] did not know, except as he inferred from subsequent events, and then he returned it to him with the statement that he withdrew all objection to his presenting it at the time. The history of his [Tarbox's] relation to that resolution was, that he had meant by it just what appeared on its face and nothing more. He had spoken with entire frankness to the gentleman from Maine [Frye]. He did not suppose that he was doing the gentleman [Blaine] an ill service when he set that inquest on foot, or that the gentleman would so esteem it. As a matter of integrity, who had no stain to hide, he thought that the gentleman would desire it as much as he had desired the Credit Mobilier investigation, which he had himself put in motion. However, later revelations had influenced his [Tarbox's] judgement, he had not anticipated what he is offered the resolution that the inquest would, if ordered, involve Blaine disreputably.

At that time he had some vague tradition as to Jaffrey as a celebrity of doubtful fame in New England business circles, and who was conveniently beyond the seas, where he was safe in his enjoyment of the inalienable right of liberty and the pursuit of happiness; but he had not the slightest idea that the gentleman [Blaine] had been either in confidential business relations with Caldwell, or an operator in that class of securities which figured in suspicious transactions with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, so he could not have designed any injury to the gentleman from any disclosures in that line. If he had known then what he knew now, he might have agreed in his [Blaine's] opinion as to where the resolution would hit, but he had not then that gentleman's consciousness. The gentleman had charged that this was a persecution of partisan malice; but he asked what was the history of the case? That gentleman [Blaine] seemed to have been suspected in that transaction, not by personal and political enemies, but by personal and political intimates, who knew him